



STEVENS POINT, WIS., SEPT. 25, 1895.

## SCIENCE UP TO DATE.

## RECENT DOINGS IN MANY FIELDS OF INDUSTRY.

Discovery of Another Specimen of the Missing Link Mystery—A Curious Animal Is the Pongo—A Garment-Measuring Device—Notes.



ONALD BURNS, dealer in animals, of 167 South street, New York, recently received from the custom house stores the stuffed body of an animal which is a curiosity. Its ugliness is fascinating. The late lamented Childe was an Apollo compared with this brute. Mr. J. B. Gaylord shipped the body from Singapore. The customs inspectors refused to admit it, claiming, Mr. Burns vows, that it was the body of a dead savage. It was locked up in the United States stores until it was definitely identified as a pongo. The beast, a male, is only four feet in height, but it measures over seven between the ends of the outstretched arms. Malays captured it in the mountains of Malacca and brought it in safely as far as Singapore. Here it escaped and severely injured one of the party. In revenge they stoned him to death. The body is covered with long, loose, red hair, and has a pair of chin whiskers and a mustache. The face is almost flat, the mouth enormous. From cheek bone to cheek bone the distance is a little over 14 inches, while from the chin to the top of the forehead is 16 inches. It is a good specimen of a well-developed Borneo pongo, a species of orang outang which is found in the islands off the coast of Asia. They live on vegetables and build nests in trees. On the ground they are awkward, using their arms like crutches and swinging the body forward between them on their bent knuckles.

## Electric Lights in Country Houses.

It is stated on what is thought to be good authority that within a few years electric lighting by means of windmills will be common in all country districts. The windmill has great possibilities if properly arranged. It is suggested that water may be pumped to a reservoir and then utilized as a power. The objection to the windmill is that there are many times when there is no breeze and, of course, the windmill is stationary. This would be certain to occur when it was most needed, and might cause great inconvenience. A well-filled tank or reservoir with a good pressure would, on the contrary, be always in working order, of course, accidents being allowed for. The best reservoir would be of pipe standing upright and closed in with suitable masonry, spaces being left for air-chambers to prevent freezing. The water-pipes could be laid under ground, and in this way a tank anywhere from ten to thirty feet high might be filled by suitable pumping apparatus. An extremely small stream would be sufficient to operate a dynamo, and every house could have its independent electric plant. The advantage of bright lights all around one's garden and farm buildings will be readily understood by the average farmer.

## Garment-Measuring Device.

The illustration represents a device designed to facilitate making accurate measurements of a person for the correct draughting and cutting of coats, vests, etc. It consists of two upright



telescopic standards, one to be placed at each side of the person to be measured, and forming supports for several other pliable measuring attachments adjustable on the standards, and conveniently arranged for taking the different measurements required. A sleeve-hole measuring device is carried by one of the standards, there being a strip projecting horizontally therefrom, while also supported by the standards is a breast strip, a back strip being secured to the neck plate, breast strip, and the strip carried by the sleeve-hole device. A shoulder tape is secured to the breast strip at the front and rear, the attachment at the rear being at the point where the back strip unites with the breast strip, and a shoulder strip is secured to the shoulder tape at the front and to the breast strip at the rear.

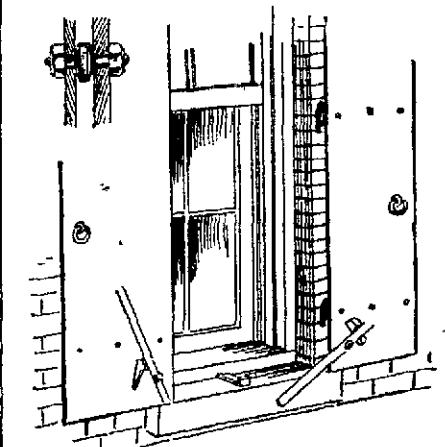
## Gas from Condensed Chemicals.

Among the promised blessings is light produced by the decomposition by

air and moisture of certain chemicals that are compressed into tiny rolls or rods. Upon being exposed to damp air, the end of the rod slowly dissolves, generating a powerful, clear and not unwholesome gas that can be piped through a dwelling and used after the ordinary fashion. There is nothing in the range of average wants that is more needed than this. The lighting problem, especially in suburban localities, is a stupendous one to struggle with. Small towns where gas is used make the cost of such lighting almost prohibitive. When one can have the material for gas supplied as one of the regular needs in an ordinary rod or tube at so much per yard or pound, the question of lighting will be robbed of many of its unpleasant features.

## An Improved Shutter Fastener.

The illustration represents a simple and effective device for holding open a shutter, permitting it to be readily closed when desired. A locking arm is pivoted on the shutter near its lower inner edge, and the pivot pin is provided



with a collar separating the arm a slight distance from the shutter, as shown in section in the small figure, there being lock nuts on both ends of the pivot pin. When the locking arm is not in use it is carried to an upper position and rests upon a keeper, as shown at the left in the engraving, but to lock the shutter open the arm is carried down to the position shown at the right, when it engages the window sill, the short end of the arm being then engaged by the keeper to prevent the arm from dropping too low.

## Something New in Bicycle Tires.

A leather tire is the latest improvement in this important vehicle. It is said that leather is more durable and in every way more satisfactory than rubber, and will, before long, entirely supersede the latter material. By a new process, leather is to be made thoroughly waterproof, is quite as elastic and much less likely to be cut and punctured than rubber. Another improvement in bicycle tire is the automatic inflator. By a very simple device the tire may be set at a standard and pumps itself full of air as the rider proceeds. From the ordinary valve clear through the tire to the outside there is a rod, with a pad on the end, which just touches the inside of the periphery of the rubber tire. When the wheel revolves so as to press against this cushion, it moves in with the usual pumping process, forcing the air into the tube. When the pressure is relaxed, as the wheel turns away from that side, the rod springs back and remains so until the wheel again turns to this point. It is an exceedingly simple and practical invention, and saves a great deal of pumping, which must always be done when one has the least time to spare.

## Indestructible Lamp Wicks.

There is a new wick which is made of a sort of clay. The clay when soft has fine vegetable fiber mixed with it, and this is by intense heat burned out. This leaves the clay full of tiny holes or pipes, and through them the flame draws the oil by what is known as capillary attraction. The flame is said to be perfectly odorless, there is no smoke and the light is clear and white. The wick is practically indestructible, and requires no training or care for a long time, and then may, it is said, be placed on a coal fire and burned out, remaining there until it reaches a clear red heat, almost white. The only objection to these wicks is their extreme delicacy, as a little blow, or dropping them, of course destroys them altogether. In the management of lamps experts say that chimneys should never be touched with water, as it renders them more likely to break. The reason for this is that there are certain portions of the glass that may not have been thoroughly fired. Moisture getting into this is absorbed, and when the chimney becomes instantly hot the expansion cracks the chimney. It is a curious fact that an article in such universal use as a lamp is so little understood and so awkwardly handled.

## Electricity and Mining.

It has been the custom in almost all coal mines to employ mules to draw the coal-cars, but this occupation of the mule is practically gone. Electricity by the trolley system has superseded this much-abused animal, and trains of cars are dragged by the aid of the trolley wire. An experiment of using electric power has proven so satisfactory that it is said to be only a question of time when no other means of handling coal will be employed.

## WOMAN AND HOME.

## UP-TO-DATE READING FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Some Timely Hints on What to Wear—A Daring Venture for Slender Shoulders—An Effectively Trimmed Gown—The Household.



THE PICTURE presents a rather daring essay by a slender one, and an ingenious one, too; daring because slender shoulders are poorly fitted for the style of sleeves that do not begin to swell till the round of the shoulder is exposed in severe outlines, and ingenious because the whole arrangement disguises the slenderness acceptably. This waist has a fitted lining and a square yoke of spangled lace, to which the gathered front and back are shirred. Sides and sleeves are of the dress goods, but the plaited caps and epaulettes should be of darker mousseline. A wide band of spangled lace insertion to correspond with the yoke should give the belt, and the bretelles may be white chiffon, or silk of a bright color, with ribbon bows on the shoulders. As sketched, the materials were mordore crepon for plain skirt, with black mousseline de soie for gathered fronts and back and for sleeve caps. White chiffon furnished the bretelles, and cream guipure spangled in black was the choice of lace. These items may be varied to suit the taste, so the admirable model is available in many stuffs.



## Saturday Wash-Day.

Many housewives, especially those blessed with a laundry, are finding Saturday a good day for the washing. It is necessary to have a good hot fire, of course, on that day, and the baking can go on at the same time as the clothes boiling, thus accomplishing dual service from one fire. This, of course, is not possible unless the laundry comes in from the outside and the maid servant is released from the wash tub. After the washing is finished there is always plenty of water for scrubbing, and after the tubs and boiler are put away, the stove blacked and floors of porches, kitchen and laundry scrubbed and the baking done, there is a blissful thought of the day of rest that intervenes between the hardest work of the week and ironing day.

## Effectively Trimmed

The picture presents a bodice that is effectively trimmed with applique



spangled lace, in the manner that has of late been so stylish. Black lace and sequins are used in this instance, the material of the sleeves being celery colored satin. The blouse waist has a small yoke of lace in front that is finished with jeweled galloon, and double bretelles of the same extend down back

and front. Belt and stock collar are of black satin, the latter trimmed with bows.

## Fabrics Fresh from the Looms.

Here are some points on goods that are to be used for fall dresses. Most of the new materials are either to have the mohair and alpaca shimmer, or else will be of the crinkled and crepon order. Silks will be strictly of the tafeta type, crisp, closely woven, crinkly, the soft and shimmering of the surah, once acknowledged as so artistic, being no longer tolerated, not even at the most tempting bargain prices. Some magnificent broadcases as heavy as upholstery goods will be imported for gowns and for the Louis XVI. type, and those rich fabrics will also serve for the tiny fichu-covered coats that will come into immediate vogue with the fall and winter styles. Wool in canvas weave, very open, soft and rich, will be used as a relief from crepon and in combination with velvets. If the petticoat and fichu fashion is to prevail we shall say good-by to the fancy waist and any skirt that has made dressing such an easy matter for so long. It will be wise to make no more fancy waists, but take advantage of the first mark downs of the really latest-fashioned ones, for a revolution in style is never affected in less than a year, and one can have plenty of wear from modish gowns and bodices before, being of the wise average, there is need to change.

## London Society.

"The two chief characteristics of London society," says a modern writer, "are its heartlessness and its simplicity." Certainly it takes very little to make what is called the smart set in England. Practical jokes that we

Have ready some blanc mange which has been poured into a large flat dish to the thickness of about a quarter of an inch and cut this into small rounds with a sharp cutter. Then stamp out with a large cutter rounds of pastry that has been rolled about a third of an inch thick. On each piece of cake place a round of blanc mange, and exactly in the middle of this the half of an apricot, with the outside uppermost, the hollow form which the stone was taken being neatly filled with whipped cream.

## Tendency Increasing.

The tendency to trim skirts is increasing. Some months ago it was



suggested that such a move was afoot and now models begin to come in. One of an odd sort is pictured here, a promenade gown of black tulle garnished with cream guipure insertion applied to the tulle in a looped garland around the hem, and in butterflies on the remainder. The skirt has a godet foundation of black silk and the tulle is draped blouse fashion over the fitted bodice lining. In the center of the back and front there is a wide boxplait, and the rest of the tulle is rather full at the sides of each. The draped stock collar, the tabs over the shoulders and the belt are white satin, or may be of white wash silk.

## The Way Clothes Are Worn.

One who watches the belle of the season and her many duplicates at the resorts of fashionable folk, must be impressed with the force of the fact that style is quite as much in the way clothes are worn as in the clothes themselves. One woman carries her clothes, and for every one of her ten or twenty—it sometimes seems really like ten hundred—shambles along somehow, anyhow. Fashionable women have learned the knack of wearing clothes;



would consider childish delight them, and any new excitement, however puerile, is welcomed with eagerness, but what shocks and repels an American more than anything else, unless she has become hardened by hearing more or less of the same kind of talk at home in a certain set which affects the latest Anglicisms, is the exceeding coarseness of speech. Subjects that are generally tabooed are referred to with brutal frankness, and vice seems treated as a joke, unless it is that of the lower classes, in which case it is judged with the greatest severity.

It is only fair, however, to say that these people make themselves out to be a great deal worse than they really are. It seems to be a sort of bravado with them to assume a vice even if they have it not. If they were half as bad as they make themselves out to be, they would not tolerate themselves. That this set should be deemed more desirable than any other, even by those whose intellect and position would seem to make them superior to mere fashionable considerations, is one of the strangest inconsistencies of human nature, but to be thought "smart" seems certainly to exercise a potent influence on the wisest and is the greatest ambition of society as a whole.

## Mock Poached Eggs.

A very good receipt for mock poached eggs is the following: Take as many canned apricots as you require, and if they are not already divided, cut them carefully into halves with a silver knife. Stew gently for ten minutes in syrup, then set aside to get cold.

## New French Dresses.

Some of the new French dresses worn at the latest functions are particularly pretty. A new style is to drape half of the sleeve and the blouse alike, thus increasing the look of width just across the upper half of the body, which seems just now so desirable. A costume by Noel shows this effect in a very marked degree. The skirt is of a flowered Dresden silk, cut in one piece, with the corselet, which is very tightly fitting. Just above this corselet hangs the blouse of green plait in the center, covered with green satin and trimmed with passementerie. The green chiffon on the full puff of the sleeves is draped on a line with the blouse, of which it almost seems a continuation. The sleeves have also a box plait in the center, covered with the satin and the same trimming. The collar is made like the corselet, gored up from the shoulders, with the green satin front and back.

Schumann's mother was gifted in music.

## OUR WIT AND HUMOR.

## AUTUMN BREEZES FOR OUR LEAN READERS.

The Girl Who Rules at the Hotel—A Boot on the Other Leg—Ready for All Emergencies—Misunderstood—Humorous Notes.



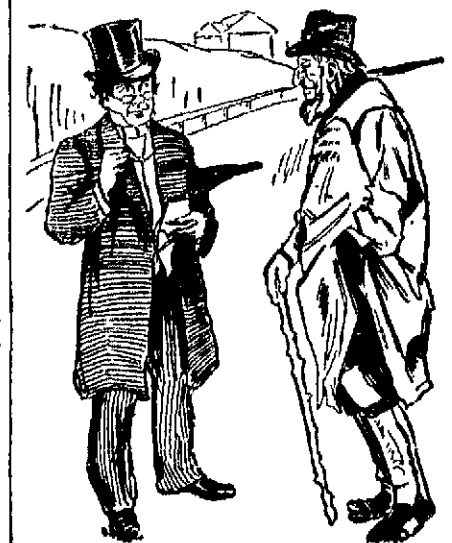
LOW passes time by summer seas And life seems like a living tomb If, by some chance, you do not please The girl who runs the dining-room.

There is no comfort in the place, The air seems filled with naught but gloom. Because, with her, you've not found grace— The girl who runs the dining-room.

Try all you can to work up fun And give the place a pleasure boom, There's one who'll undo all you've done— The girl who runs the dining-room.

If friends to dinner you invite, Be sure before your gaze will loom, With visage grim and full of spite, The girl who runs the dining-room.

## Boot on the Other Leg.



Temperance Orator—Ah, Giles, my friend, if there were no public houses, you would not be in rags and out of work. Giles—No, zur, but you would.

## Misunderstood.

Young Lady—These two other young ladies and I want to have our pictures taken. Photographer—Very well. How do you wish to pose?

Young Lady—Altogether. Photographer (confusedly)—Really, madam—the fact is, I have no dressing-room.

Young Lady (Indignantly)—How dare you, sir! I meant that we want to be taken all in one picture.

## What's th' (His) Combination?

Among the latest inventions which Yankee genius has given the world is a door knob which renders a latchkey superfluous. By rotating the knob in the same manner as a safe lock until the proper combination is secured the door can be opened. The lock is susceptible of 100,000 combinations, and he who knows not or has forgotten the proper one cannot obtain admittance through that door.

## Ready for Emergencies.



Walsingham O'Hara—Hully chee! Kitty; ye tryn ter pose as one of der ten wise virgins—I don't think? Kitty McClure—Wise virgins—nff! I'm a lady wit er past, fer I have past everything on der road; I'm jist takin er spin ter Peck's slip ter finish up me century—an if I git run in by de cop it won't be fur nor havin a lamp.



# NOW MEET IN PEACE.

## BLUE AND GRAY COMMINGLE AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Impressive Ceremonies Took Place Thursday—Vice-President Stevenson Presides on Snodgrass Hill—Orations by Gen. Palmer and Gordon.

One of the bloodiest battlefields the world ever saw was formally dedicated last Thursday as a pleasure park for the edification and enjoyment of the American people for all time. It was the dedication of the battle-field of Chickamauga, whose beautiful ravines and mountain sides were strewn with nearly 30,000 dead and wounded men thirty-two years ago. The dedication was conducted by men who thirty-two years ago fought in that awful strife; men who at that time sought each others' lives.

Two generals, with silver gray hair, who headed thousands of men in the affray on opposite sides, made the prin-



VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON. cial speeches at the dedication. They were Generals John M. Palmer and John B. Gordon. The feud which stirred them to strife then has been blotted out and they and their followers are as brothers of one nation and of one family. The dedication was witnessed by no less than 50,000 people of the north and south, and at least half of them took part in that bloody civil war of which Chickamauga battle was a part.

The ceremonies took place at Snodgrass Hill, whose sides for miles were so thickly covered with dead thirty-two years ago that the survivors say one could walk all over it from crest to base, stepping from one prostrate body to another. Vice-President A. E. Stevenson presided over the exercises. The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock, and at that hour Snodgrass Hill was covered with people. The great natural area selected by the national commission on Snodgrass Hill was so arranged that nearly everyone of the tens of thousands of auditors could hear the speeches and addresses throughout. By way of beginning there was a national salute of forty-four guns by the artillery, followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," played by one of the United States infantry bands. It was cheered to the echo by veterans of the blue and of the gray, and in their patriotic enthusiasm many of the grizzled old veterans shed tears of joy. When the applause had ceased Vice-President Stevenson made a brief address, appropriate to the occasion.

When Mr. Stevenson had finished prayer was offered by Rt. Rev. Bishop Gailor of Tennessee. "America," the beautiful national anthem, was then sung by the audience, accompanied by



the band, and every one of the fifty thousand people assembled, blue and gray, sang it as inspired.

General John M. Palmer, the venerable senator from Illinois, who thirty-two years ago risked his life on the battlefield, made the first dedicatory address. He became grandly eloquent as he advanced in his address, and his eloquence was fully appreciated and at frequent intervals applauded with a vigor that showed the audience was in touch with him.

Another patriotic song followed General Palmer's speech, and then the battle-scarred veteran of the confederacy, whom Lee called his "right arm," John B. Gordon of Georgia, was introduced. He was greeted with no less applause than was accorded General Palmer, and he spoke with fully as much enthusiasm, feeling and patriotism. Those who have heard General Gordon before said it was the effort of his life.

The next person introduced was General James Longstreet. He was wildly applauded at the close of his speech. Then the vast assemblage sang "Auld Lang Syne," everybody joining. The ceremonies were closed with the benediction.

Prior to the official exercises the Michigan monuments were dedicated, with brief and simple ceremonies. The Michigan legislature appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of monuments to the eleven commands that participated in the battle of Chickamauga, when 699 brave Michigan men were left dead on the field, and hundreds more were wounded and taken prisoners. The monuments are of granite and bronze, that of the Ninth infantry being a statue of General John C. Parkhurst, six feet in height and standing on a base

rising six feet. In addition to the eleven monuments, thirteen markers have been erected to locate the subordinate positions occupied by the different commands during the great engage-



GENERAL GORDON.

ment. The oration was delivered by Colonel Henry H. Duffield of Detroit. In the evening there were exercises conducted by the Society of the Army of Tennessee (union) and the Army of Tennessee (confederate). General Granville N. Dodge of Iowa presided and orations were delivered by General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., and General Joseph Wheeler of Alabama.

The dedicatory exercises are the termination of five years' work on the part of the government in the making of this military park. Originally, \$125,000 was appropriated by congress for the purchase of the land, the park comprising 7,000 acres. Tennessee and Georgia also ceded to the government ten of the roads connecting the different fields of battle, amounting to forty-two miles. Of the monuments, Ohio heads the list with fifty-five, at a total cost of \$35,000. New York made an appropriation of \$87,000. Illinois will have thirty-seven monuments, at a total cost of \$67,000; Indiana, thirty-three, at a cost of \$40,000; Wisconsin eleven, at a cost of \$20,500; Michigan twelve, at a cost of \$20,000; Minnesota five, at a cost of \$15,000; Missouri five, at a cost of \$5,000. The total number of state monuments will be 171 and the aggregate cost \$355,000.

The old soldiers have found a touch of realism in the field in the shape of 150 mounted cannon, which have been distributed so that they mark the positions of the various batteries. Chief of Ordnance General D. W. Engler and his assistant, Captain V. McNally, ransacked all the arsenals of the country to procure old cannon used in these fights, obtaining guns used by thirty-five union and thirty-nine confederate batteries. They are mounted on cast-iron carriages, painted so as to represent those used in the battle.

### PASSENGERS SAVED.

Netherlands-American Steamer Sunk in the English Channel.

Plymouth, England, Sept. 20.—The steamer Beresford has arrived here, having in tow the trawler Venture of Brixham and four ship's boats, containing the captain, crew and passengers of the Netherlands-American Steamship company's steamship Edam of Rotterdam, from New York bound for Amsterdam.

At 1 o'clock yesterday the Edam collided with the Turkistan when fifty miles southeast of Start Point. The collision occurred in a dense fog. The Edam foundered and the Turkistan was lost to view in the fog. The captain, crew and passengers of the Edam, who had taken to the boats immediately after the collision, were picked up by the trawler.

New York, Sept. 20. The Edam, Capt. Brunsmar, sailed from this port Sept. 5, bound for Amsterdam. On this trip she carried no cabin passengers. The following is a list of the steerage passengers who sailed on the steamer Edam from New York Sept. 5 for Amsterdam: Job Hub, J. Wisniewski, M. Sujecki, W. Kazanlak, C. Nalbach and child, P. Bender, M. Friedman, Z. Breslin and children, A. Haug, D. Hencken, S. Stachetky, S. Scrocks, B. Josef, J. Mando, George Zineak, G. Haslak, E. Hansen, M. Reynkiewicz, H. Walicki, J. Tono, M. Manulirton, M. Okraske, H. Densinger, F. Gersler, P. Werten, S. Nichols, L. Saug, B. Waszli, J. Ondovassin, V. Korol, D. Gyorg and child, D. Erzebet, J. Zineak, R. Chaykun and three children, F. Hansen, J. Jung, G. Gribus, D. Schmidt and infant, L. Funnol.

### DISASTER IN WISCONSIN.

Door County Peninsula Swept by a Terrible Cyclone.

Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 20. News has reached here that a terrible cyclone swept over the Door County Peninsula Wednesday, demolishing fully thirty buildings. The principal loss was suffered by farmers. At Clay Banks the large Shiloh Church was twisted from its foundations, lifted bodily into the air and dumped bottom up several rods from its site. For a distance of twenty miles the cyclone cut a swath through timber and across farms, leveling everything before it. Not a building in its path escaped destruction. No one was killed and only two persons are known to have been hurt.

### Oddfellows Will Meet at Dallas.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 20.—At yesterday's session of the sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., the amendment providing for a grand representative must be a past grand in good standing and a member of the lodge in good standing; that he must have received the royal purple degree and as a member in good standing of a Rebekah lodge, was indefinitely postponed. The proposition to repeal the eligibility clause of the Rebekah code of laws, which made eligible to membership all married white women of good moral character 18 years of age and upward were defeated. Dallas, Tex., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

# DITCHED THE TRAIN.

## WISCONSIN BANDITS PLAN A BOLD ROBBERY.

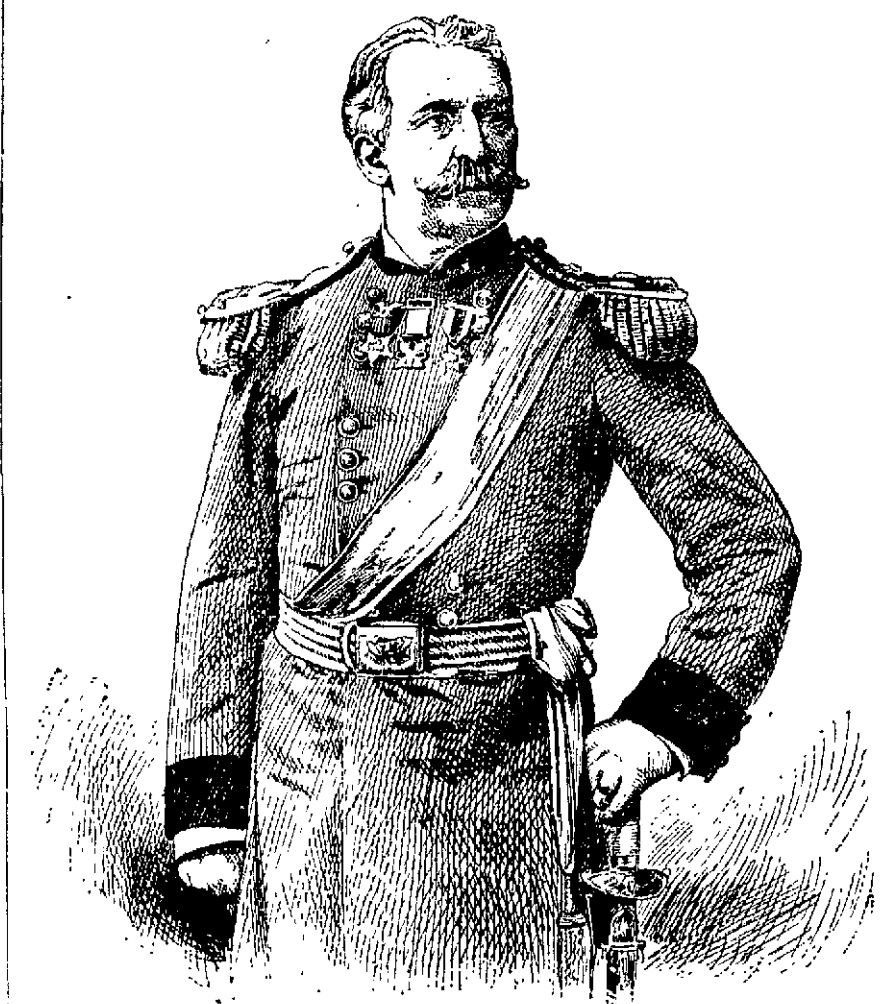
Dynamite Used in a Fruitless Effort to Blow Open the Safe—Passengers Terrified, but Are Not Molested—Arizona Train Robbers Throw Bombs.

Masked robbers held and tried to rob passenger and mail train No. 2 of the Wisconsin Central railroad in a swamp three miles west of Waupaca Thursday night. The engine and baggage car were ditched, and dynamite was used in considerable quantities in the futile effort to break open the safe. The 150 passengers were terrified by the accident and more terrified when bullets began to whiz through the windows of the coaches. None of the passengers were robbed, however. The bandits gave them a scare only to prevent interference with their plan to loot the safe. When they were unable to crack the safe they took to their heels. Sheriff Peterson of Waupaca was on the train at the time of the hold-up, and he at once organized a posse of twelve men and they are now in pursuit. It is now thought there were only three robbers, two of whom can be identified, as they made no attempt to conceal their faces.

The train reached the spot where the robbery took place at 9:30 o'clock. The distance from the city is so short and the nature of the ground so peculiar that the train had scarcely regained full speed when the engine was told to stop and felt his engine toppling over while the rails spread. He jumped with the fireman and both were

### GENERAL NELSON APPLETON MILES.

Who Succeeds General Schofield as First in Command of the Armies of the United States.



promptly covered with short rifles and ordered to stand where they were, while others of the gang amused themselves in an indiscriminate discharge of bullets into the sides of the coaches and through the windows. Fortunately none of the bullets struck any of the passengers, although the bandits were calmly indifferent on this point.

The portion of the gang detailed to get at the money in the safe entered the express car and forced the messenger to give up his keys. The lock is a time lock, however, and they were unable to get the safe open. Then the miscreants took dynamite and attempted to blow it open. Twelve sticks in all were used, but the safe refused to be blown, and the robbers had to retire unsatisfied, although they wrecked a part of the car. They made so much racket with their explosives that they feared a surprise from the authorities and fled with very little plunder.

The robbers were evidently old hands, as everything was done in the most methodical manner. They piled ties on the track several feet thick. Then they removed the bolts from the fish plates at the end of one rail and took all the spikes out along it, thus making it certain that the engine would be derailed in case the engineer failed to obey the signal to halt. They signaled the engineer just in time to avoid a collision with the ties on the track, but not soon enough to prevent the ditching of the engine. Then they quietly took possession and made the most desperate effort on record to get into the safe. The firing of the shots could be heard for quite a distance and sounded much like a small battle.

### Bombs Thrown at a Train.

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 20. An attempt was made before daylight yesterday to hold up the south-bound Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix passenger train near Culture. Two bombs were thrown at the express car and fell short. The explosion nearly derailed the express car. The engineer opened the throttle, going at full speed. Officers are in pursuit.

### For Murdering Her Daughter.

Hannibal, Mo., Sept. 20. Mrs. Virginia S. Todd was indicted by the Marion county grand jury yesterday for the willful and deliberate murder of her own daughter, Miss Hester Bethel. Mrs. Todd's crime was one of the most horrible ever committed in Hannibal.

# SUNK A MAN-OF-WAR.

Merchant Steamer Runs Down and Sinks a Spanish Cruiser.

Havana, Sept. 20.—The cruiser Barcastegui was wrecked at midnight by coming in collision with the merchant steamer Mortera in the canal at the entrance of the port of Havana.

Following is a list of the dead: ADMIRAL PAREJO.

CAPTAIN YBANEZ. FIRST-LIEUTENANT LOPEZ AL-DAZAO.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT JUNCO.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT SOTO.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT CANAJO.

DR. MARTIN.

ENGINEER PUEYO.

MACHINIST ZARZUELA.

Thirty-six of the crew.

The cruiser Barcastegui has been employed in going on government business between different parts of the island of Cuba. She left here at midnight Wednesday night with Admiral Delgado Parejo on board. On reaching the mouth of the harbor, close to Moro Fort, the Barcastegui came in collision with the Mortera, a steamer engaged in the coastwise trade. The Mortera struck the cruiser on the starboard and so badly injured her that she sank at once. The Mortera, though badly damaged, stood off to give assistance to those on board the Barcastegui.

Admiral Delgado Parejo was the last man to leave the cruiser, being taken off in a rowboat, which was about to start for the shore when the suction occasioned by the sinking of the Barcastegui carried the boat down and all on board were drowned. The total loss of life is now set at forty-six.

The gay streamers and flags that

### THE BOODLE CHARGES.

Important Testimony Before the Sangamon County (Ill.) Grand Jury.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20.—There was a full yesterday in the legislative boodle investigation by the grand jury, owing to the absence of witnesses, and other matters engaged attention. It is thought little more will be accomplished this week, as the witnesses for whom subpoenas were first issued have been heard, and some time will be required to get service on new men whose names have been given to the jury by the early witnesses. The jury will not sit next week owing to the state fair. It may close up its business and adjourn finally on Saturday next, but the probability is that it will simply take a recess until after the fair.

George Leecore, secretary of the state board of live stock commissioners and member of the legislature from Edinburg county, went before the jury as a witness. It is understood that his testimony related solely to statements made to him regarding the use of money in the attempt to pass the so-called perpetual monopoly bills over the governor's veto. Representative Pickrell of Union county was the only other witness examined. His testimony related to the defeat of his bill placing the express companies under the jurisdiction of the railroad and warehouse commission. The bill passed the house and was killed in the senate. During the session Pickrell stated that he had been approached by a senator from the south part of the state who told him he had better give up his fight to have the bill pass and get what he could out of it. The name of this senator Mr. Pickrell gave to the foreman of the jury.

have decorated the city in welcome of the soldiers who have arrived from Spain have been taken down and replaced by draperies of black. The city is in mourning throughout for the admiral and the officers and crew of the Barcastegui.

### CRIME.

A prisoner in the San Francisco jail is said to be awaiting an opportunity to kill Theodore Durrant, the alleged murderer of Blanche Lamont.

A Wisconsin Central through passenger train was held up at Waupaca, Wis., Thursday night. The safe in the express car was attacked with dynamite but the robbers were unable to open it.

John L. Moore, a farmer living near Paris, Ky., has disappeared. He mortgaged his property for \$33,000 and sold cattle valued at \$10,000 before leaving.

At Trinidad, Colo., three men and a woman, charged with the robbery of the postoffice at Blossburg, N. M., September 11, were arrested. They gave their names as Charles Black, Thomas Rivers, John Edwards and Louisa Vans.

Robert Moody, who chopped his way into a friend's house at Duluth, Minn., in search of his wife, who, he said, had been enticed away, was fined \$60 in the police court, and put under heavy bonds to keep the peace.

P. D. Christian took \$5 away from a saloon keeper at the point of a pistol at Lynchburg, Va. He is believed to be insane from drink.

John Moore was sent to the workhouse for thirty days at Pittsburg, Pa., for beating his wife. Magistrate Donahue let Mrs. Moore fix the punishment.

At Burlington, Iowa, two desperate characters broke jail. A running fight took place in the streets. One was captured, wounded, and the other escaped. Wenzel Wachtel committed suicide at the cemetery at Two Rivers, Wis.

# CASUALTIES.

George Francisco, bicyclist, collided with a horse and buggy at Constantine, Mich., and received severe injuries. He will recover.

William Waldenmeyer of Portage, Wis., a brakeman on the St. Paul road, fell between the cars and was killed at Round Bluff. His body was horribly mangled.

Dave Burnett, a farmer living near Owensboro, Ky., fired a load out of an old shot-gun and fatally shot his two children, 3 and 5 years old, who were near by in a cornfield.

Ned Barton accidentally shot and killed Irving Mahoney, aged 18, while out hunting near Vicksburg, Mich. The hammer of the gun slipped. Barton is a son of Major Barton, a cigar manufacturer at Vicksburg.

Charles Benson of Washington Island was sighted clinging to a cap-sized skiff off the island nearly unconscious by Captain Loftus of the steamer Manhattan. Captain Loftus rescued the nearly drowned man and he was taken back to Washington Island.

Philip Trombley, mate of the schooner Webb, was drowned in Escanaba, Mich., bay. He was preparing to sail for Tonawanda and while acting in obedience to his captain missed his footing and fell overboard. His home is at Bay City, Mich.

A cyclone in Michigan Wednesday caused the loss of four lives and the destruction of a large amount of property.

Fire at Indianapolis Wednesday destroyed property valued at \$500,000. It is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Losses amounting to a quarter of a million dollars was destroyed by a fire at Oshkosh, Wis. One man was killed and three badly hurt.

William H. Cromwell, of Lexington, Ky., was thrown from a train at West Philadelphia, and instantly killed.

At Fort Worth, Tex., George F. Burhill was found dead in a buggy. He was prominent in Texas republican politics.

George Kling fell from the top of the new glycerine factory at Aurora, Ill., and received fatal injuries.

William Ware of Terrill, Wis., accidentally shot himself while hunting, receiving injuries from which he died.

William Waldenmeyer, a freight brakeman on the St. Paul road going east on train No. 80, was run over and killed at Mauston, Wis. His head was severed from his body. He was a single man and his home is in Portage, Wis.

### FOREIGN.

Over \$4,000 of alleged smuggled jewelry has been seized at St. Johns, N. F.

The Newfoundland fishing vessels seized at St. Johns by Canadian officials, have been released. Heavy damages are claimed.

Father Chiniquy preached in Quebec last Sunday and was followed, hooted at, and insulted by hundreds of French Canadians after the services.

Past Assistant Surgeon Arnold, at present on duty on the Petrel at Foo Chow, China, has been ordered to investigate the plague in China and the cholera in Japan.

President Moraes of Brazil has consented to act as arbitrator between Peru and Bolivia.

Ten bandits assaulted a ranch near Apam, Mexico, carrying off much property. The authorities have secured the names of everyone and they are likely to be immediately apprehended, when the entire party will be shot.

A Spanish cruiser was run into and sunk at the entrance to the port of Havana by a merchant steamer. Forty-six of the warships crew were drowned.

The Netherlands-American line steamer Edam was run into and sunk in the English channel. Her passengers and crew were saved.

The loss of lives by the cholera epidemic in Japan is reaching into the thousands.

The Canadian secret service is shadowing a gang of safe-blowers at Montreal. They are said to have recently operated successfully in Chicago, New York and Buffalo.

Cuban rebels have taken and sacked the important city of Banos. It is alleged they are in absolute control of the entire northern portion of the island.

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# MISCELLANEOUS.

John Jermyn sold his coal properties in Princeton, Pa., to O. S. Johnson for \$450,000.

A. L. Adams & Co., lumber dealers in Green Bay, Wis., have assigned. Assets and liabilities, \$50,000.

The Durrant trial was not resumed at San Francisco Thursday, out of consideration for one of the jurors, who wished to observe the Jewish New Year.

Coke workers in the southern end of the Collinsville, O., district are out on a strike. Unless the men in the north can be induced to join them, it is believed, the strike will fail.

The Federal Trades council of Milwaukee was so pleased with Gov. Altgeld's speech at Chattanooga it will tender him a reception when he goes to the city's semi-centennial.

The American Warehousemen's Association, in session at Philadelphia, has elected the following officers: President, Philip Godley, Philadelphia; vice president, J. R. Price, Cleveland; O. secretary and treasurer, Percy Thompson, Kansas City.

Charles Le Clercq, the actor, died in a New York hospital of typhoid fever.

The annual meeting of the central conference of the German Baptist church, representing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Kentucky, has begun at Cleveland, Ohio.

Vice-President Stevenson, Senator Palmer of Illinois and General Gordon of Georgia were the orators at Chickamauga park Thursday.

Governor Upham of Wisconsin met with an accident at Chickamauga Thursday which resulted in the breaking of one of the small bones of his leg. He will be laid up for some time.

The Cotton States International exposition was formally opened at Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday. President Cleveland started the machinery from Gray Gables, Mass.

John R. Gentry defeated Joe Patchen in three straight heats at Milwaukee Wednesday.

Owing to low water in the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, Alabama coal producers are enjoying a monopoly of the sugar plantation coal trade of Greenville, Miss.

At Denver, Colo., the National Prison association elected Roeliff Brinkhoff, Ohio, president; Rev. John L. Milligan, Pennsylvania, secretary, and Charles T. Jessup, New York, treasurer. Theodore Roosevelt, New York police commissioner, was made chairman of the committee on police in cities.

La Poste, Paris, says that Marquis Imperiali, secretary of the Italian legation at Washington, is about to exchange places with Signor Malaopina, secretary of legation at Brussels.

The horse car line at Tiffin, O., was purchased by Hatcher & Yeager, who will immediately put in an electrical equipment.

The \$10,000 damage suit of Edward Sherwood against his former law partner, Roger S. Powell, in which defamation of character was alleged, was concluded at Duluth, Minn., when Mr. Sherwood secured a verdict of \$100. The case was sensational in the extreme.

The common council, of Rochester, N. Y., has adopted ballot machines for use at all municipal elections.

The question of personal liability of corporation officials for violation of patents is involved in a suit begun by the National Cash Register company, in Boston, Mass.

The advance of 50 cents a ton on iron rates North and West has gone into effect, as a result of a conference between southern freight agents and iron men at Birmingham, Ala.

The \$5,000,000 mortgage given by the Mobile and Montgomery railroad company to the Central Trust company of New York has been recorded at Montgomery, Ala.

The Texas law forbidding prize fights has been declared unconstitutional. This decision makes the Corbett-Fitzsimmons contest a certainty for Dallas.

G. M. Dodge of Iowa was elected president of the Army of the Tennessee at the meeting at Cincinnati Tuesday.

M. W. Ransom, United States minister to Mexico, passed through San Antonio, Texas, en route to his post of duty.

### LATEST MARKET REPORT.

#### CHICAGO.

Cattle—Com. to prime..	\$1.50	@ 5.90
Hogs .....	2.25	@ 4.50
Sheep—Good to choice..	1.50	@ 3.75
Wheat—No. 2.....	.55	@ .57
Corn—No. 2.....	.31	@ .32
Oats .....	.19	@ .20
Rye .....	.37	@ .38
Eggs .....	.14	@ .15

#### MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 2 spring....	.57	@ .58
Corn—No. 3.....	.30	@ .31
Oats—No. 3 white.....	.22	@ .23
Barley—No. 2.....	.41	@ .42
Rye—No. 1.....	.40	@ .41

#### NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	.61	@ .62
Corn—No. 2.....	.37	@ .38
Oats—No. 2.....	.24	@ .25
Butter .....	.10	@ .21

#### KANSAS CITY.

Cattle .....	1.40	@ 5.40
Hogs .....	3.90	@ 4.65
Sheep .....	2.50	@ 3.25

#### TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 2.....	.63	@ .64
Corn—No. 2 mixed....	.34	@ .35
Oats—No. 2 mixed.....	.28	@ .29

#### ST. LOUIS.

Cattle .....	2.00	@ 5.75
Hogs .....	4.00	@ 4.50
Sheep .....	2.25	@ 4.50
Wheat—Cash .....	.58	@ .59
Corn—Cash September..	.30	@ .31
Oats—Cash September..	.18	@ .19

#### BUFFALO.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	.64	@ .65
Corn—No. 2 yellow....	.35	@ .36
Oats—No. 2 white.....	.27	@ .28

#### PEORIA.

Rye—No.
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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®



# COTTON STATES EXPOSITION AT ATLANTA.

The Cotton States' Exposition was opened at Atlanta September 18, the day was one of great pomp, and the Southern city being dressed in bunting and the flags of all nations. Hundreds of excursion trains brought thousands of visitors from all parts of the country. We give some pictures of the main buildings.

When the men of the south returned from the World's Fair they realized that much had been lost by the southern states through their almost uniform failure to be represented there. It was not altogether their fault, however, though it is perhaps true that most southerners did not realize how big the World's Fair would be or how much importance it could be to the south from an industrial point of view. Following on the dark days of reconstruction came a period of economy which was the outgrowth of, or the reaction from, the prodigality of the days which had just preceded. The people of the southern states had seen their property squandered by the irresponsible legislatures, and when they regained control their first determination was to bind by immutable compacts their public servants so that there could never be a repetition of such experiences.

Old General "Bob" Toombs was the spirit of the constitutional convention wherein Georgia made this compact, and it is traditional that when the work of the convention had been completed he said: "We have locked the doors of the treasury and thrown the key away." So when efforts were made through the south to secure appropriations for

It is not worth while going into anything like a detailed history of the movement. When, however, the proposition to secure a government exhibit and to make the exposition international in character was sprung, most of the people of the south, outside of Atlanta, smiled and made a suggestion which sounded very much like "Atlanta gall." Even the exposition people were doubtful of success in this line, but nobody outside of the charmed circle was ever allowed to know that there was any such doubt.

It is a matter of history how they went to Washington and how they secured not only government indorsement and a handsome appropriation for a government exhibit, but a government building as well, and what has been most valuable, the hearty cooperation of the government officials. "Nobody but Atlanta could have carried that through," remarked President Cleveland, when his attention was called to the success which had met the efforts of the Atlanta crowd. And indeed that seemed to be the case. The country was in the midst of a financial depression, the average legislator could see little good to the government in having a part in an exposition right on the heels of the World's Fair and some of the narrow-minded economists

as it is today. It is the new south, the great south, and very properly the ex-view and the southern features will be made the strong ones.

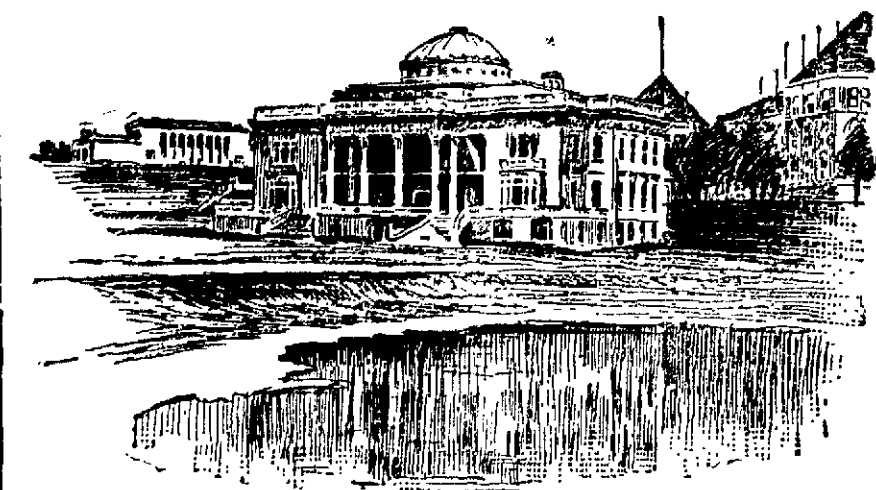
The co-operation of Mexico, Chile, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, Argentine Republic and Brazil was early secured, and all of these make interesting and valuable exhibits.

The machinery building is a vast structure wherein will be a display especially of implements of southern construction and of machinery used in different phases of southern production and accomplishment. The Georgia manufacturers building is on the same line. This was erected by the Georgia Manufacturers' Association, and will show a variety of articles made in the state which will interest capitalists especially as showing the possibilities in the south.

The agricultural building will be valuable, the exhibits in the manufactures and liberal arts are of the same general nature as in the similar building at Chicago, while the

mens of work in different lines of endeavor, but also a feature which will surely be most interesting—that of working displays wherein the women are actually demonstrating how this work is done. This woman's building promises much. The feature I have referred to represents the central idea of the woman's department—that is, to show two things, primarily what the women of the south are doing, and secondarily the advancement of women the world over, especially in the most practical lines—this particularly to show to the women of the south, who may need it or desire it, what fields are open to them.

When the Atlantans went to Washington after that appropriation they took with them a number of representative colored men, who went to urge their friends in congress to aid this exposition enterprise. One of the first steps taken after the organization of the Exposition company was the creation of a negro department. It has been the claim that the negro has had greater chances for practical advancement



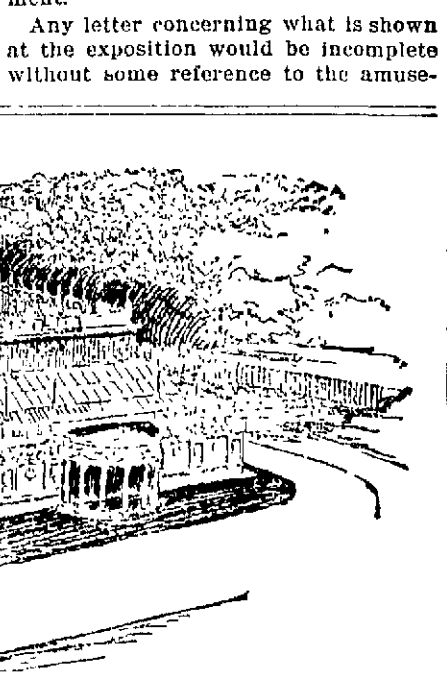
WOMAN'S BUILDING.

transportation and electricity buildings contain complete exhibits of the character indicated by the name. A negro contractor, and no white man has had any part in its making. The exposition company set aside a sufficient sum to erect the building and secure the exhibits, but with that their participation in this feature ended.

Every foot of space in this building has been taken and many exhibits have been declined for lack of room. The work of the farm laborer, the carpenter, the reason, the machinist and mechanic in all branches of that phase of industry will be shown here. There will be elaborate displays made by the many splendid institutions devoted to the education of the colored youth, especially those wherein the education is of manual training and technological lines. These schools are educating the colored youth to be good men and good citizens; they have the heartiest support of the men of the south, and in many instances of the state government.

Any letter concerning what is shown at the exposition would be incomplete without some reference to the amuse-

ment features. Our old friends on the Midway will be there in force. Cairo street, with its camels and donkeys, its couched-couchee dancers and its fakirs of all sorts; a miniature Ferris wheel, which, being on a hill, will give ample opportunities of viewing the entire exposition grounds and the surrounding country, a Japanese village, a Chinese village, a Dahomey village with its inhabitants probably culled from the black belt of Alabama; the Mexican village, where the padded bulls had expected to disport themselves; the chutes, where a toboggan slide is taken down into a lake, and the thousand and one other schemes to capture the quarter of the visitor. Buffalo Bill, too; I had almost forgotten him and John Burke. Then there is the '49 Mining Camp, and next to this the barbecue. Poets have sung of it without beginning to do it justice. There is but one way to know the barbecue, and that is by personal contact with it.



ART BUILDING.

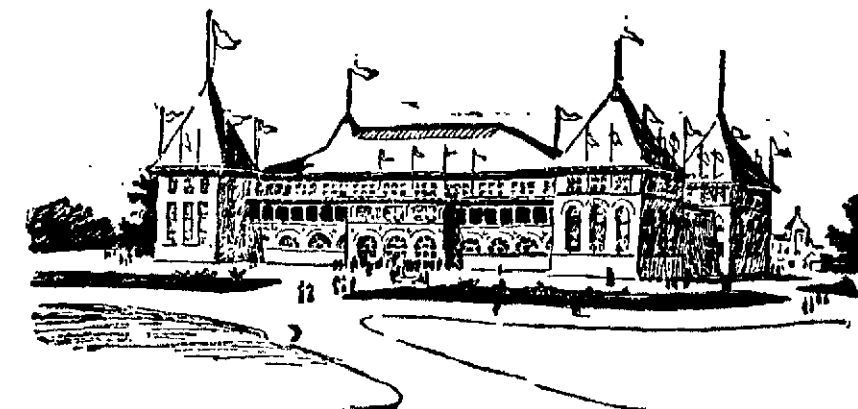
This, it must be remembered, is a private enterprise—in contradistinction to the other great expositions, which have all been government enterprises; and, while it is not nearly so massive or so wonderful as the World's Fair, it is a big success, and will stand out in the history of the world. The big government building, which crowns the summit of the hill, contains an excellent exhibit of the various departments of the government, very much the same as was seen at Chicago. The display of art in the fine arts building promises much. The building is the most artistic on the grounds.

In the center of the grounds the hub around which all else centers is the woman's building, beautiful and attractive, containing not only speci-

men of work in different lines of endeavor, but also a feature which will surely be most interesting—that of working displays wherein the women are actually demonstrating how this work is done. This woman's building promises much. The feature I have referred to represents the central idea of the woman's department—that is, to show two things, primarily what the women of the south are doing, and secondarily the advancement of women the world over, especially in the most practical lines—this particularly to show to the women of the south, who may need it or desire it, what fields are open to them.

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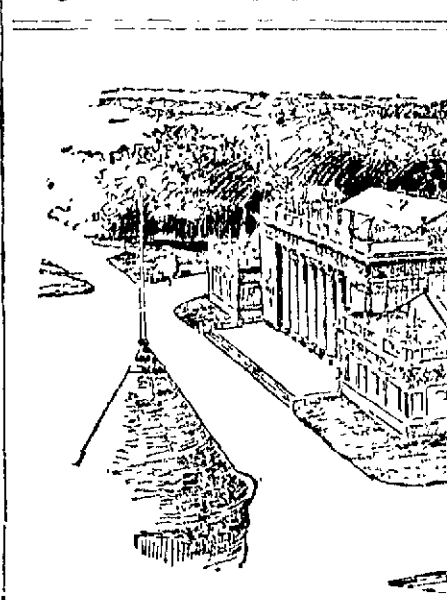


MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

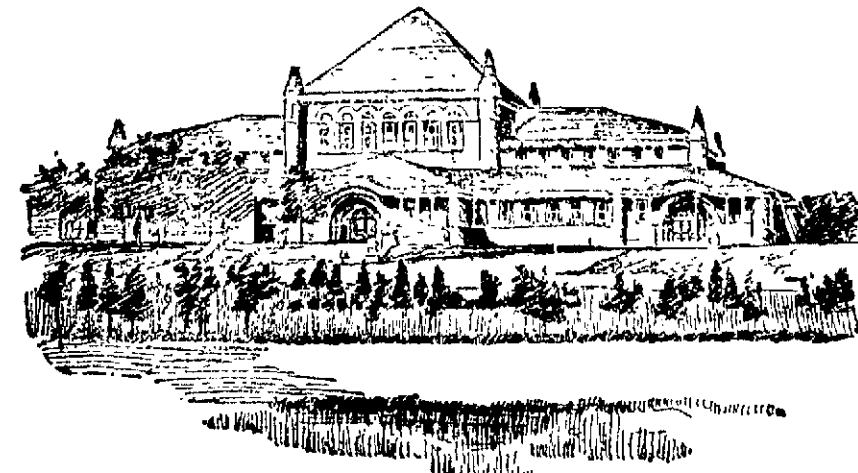
state exhibits at the World's Fair it was found impossible to do so. Perhaps if the people in power had known, or rather had realized, the full measure of success which Chicago's enterprise was to attain they would have found some way to get around the constitutional prohibitions; but they did not, the south was not represented, and had the southern states been willing to let things stand without making any effort to show the world what they had, the result would have been disastrous.

As Chicago is the heart of the great west, and as Chicago energy and enterprise are the great factors in its development, so Atlanta is the heart of the great south, and the enterprises which have been inaugurated to develop the south, the spirit which has made the new south, has come from Atlanta. This exposition is an Atlanta enterprise. In addition to its purpose of offsetting whatever unfavorable results might have followed from failure to be represented at the World's Fair there were other reasons which prompted the men of Atlanta in starting this enterprise. One was, of course, to bring material benefit to that city; another, and perhaps the more inspiring one, was to counteract, if possible, the effects of panic and hard times which then hung as a pall over the entire country, the theory of the originators being that if the people of Atlanta and of Georgia all pulled together

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AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

to make this exposition a success they would forget hard times; in fact, would not have time to think of them.

When the proposition for an exposition was first made, there were a good many doubting Thomases. Wholesale merchants said that the former expositions—they were of the state-fair order—had injured rather than helped, and some of them tried to throw cold water on this one. But from the time it was started the exposition grew very rapidly, and when the men mentioned realized the breadth and scope of the enterprise they, too, became enthusiastic for it.

the international character of the exposition was kept prominent. The better word would have been pan-American, for the salient and central feature position management has kept this in of the exposition has been the drawing together of the southern states and the Central, Southern and Latin Americas, with whom this country should be bound in closest ties of commercial relationship, but are not.

The exposition will be essentially southern. It will be not a mere pen picture, not a description embellished by the silver tongue of oratory, but a practical, realistic picture of the south

## THE OLD TOW-PATH.

### BICYCLE ROADWAY ALONG ERIE CANAL.

A Run from New York to Niagara—Millionaires Improving the River Road and Subscription Started for the Canal Path.



LANES are being made for the construction of a bicycle path from Albany to Buffalo along the line of the Erie canal, using the well-beaten tow-path that will soon be abandoned when electric traction is installed, says the New York World. The scheme originated in the fertile brain of Frank W. Hawley, promoter of the many Niagara electric companies, soon after he caught the bicycle mania in its most intense form. Mr. Hawley has a country place at Pittsford through which the canal runs. He found the tow-path an excellent place on which to ride, barring a few unexpected dives into the water while learning. The Cataract General Electric company, for which he obtained the exclusive right to operate electric traction on the canal, intends to have its wires up soon and the path will be little used then. "The rising generation are on wheels," said Mr. Hawley at the Lawyers' club, "and so are a good many of the present one. Now, there is the old tow-path. It isn't going to be of much use in its present condition, and it would make the finest stretch of road in the country for bicycling. Besides, nothing would ultimately prove of greater benefit to the state's waterways than to permit the construction of cycle paths over every road of canal lands. People opposed to the improvement of our canal are largely residents of sections removed from its line, and little conversant with its needs or commercial value. The bicycle path would make them acquainted with the interior waterways.

"The first thing necessary is to secure the permission of the superintendent of public works for the improvement. Then the many bicycle associations of the state should unite to raise funds and build the path. Its construction need not be costly, as the present tow-path is in excellent shape. To start the financial part of the programme I will subscribe \$1, and I am sure there are a number of other men in the state who will do the same.

"Such a path," continued Mr. Hawley, "would tend directly to the improvement of roads throughout the state. It would be the entering wedge towards the construction of public highways worthy of New York. Along the line of all main roads and those hereafter built cycle paths should be constructed. I do not urge this as a favor, but as a right.

"Our thousands of wheelmen, increasing every day in numbers, are entitled to it, not as mere convenience, but as a necessity. Already the bicycles outnumber carriages on country roads. The silent steed is here to stay, and being indorsed by so large a proportion of the population, its needs must be deferred to and its wants respected."

The construction of the canal path would form a fine road for bicycles from New York to Buffalo, 440 miles long. Starting from this city, the Boulevard leads to old Kingsbridge road, and then the Hudson river is followed all the way to Albany. This old stage-coach line, opened in 1660, has been placed in fine condition as far as Poughkeepsie by the many wealthy New Yorkers who have built magnificent country places along it. The bed is solid macadam, and in many places the steep grades have been cut down.

From Poughkeepsie to Albany a bicycle path is to be constructed. John Jacob Astor, although himself not a rider, has become interested in the plan, and headed the subscription list, followed by Governor Morton, Dumont Clarke, the estate of W. B. Dinsmore and many other residents along the Hudson. Principally by private subscription that part of the road will be placed in fine condition for bicycle riding.

From Tonawanda, on the outskirts of Buffalo, to Niagara Falls one of the finest paths in the country has already been constructed. The canal ends at Tonawanda, and tow-path riders could continue on to Niagara Falls, thus making one of the finest trips in the world.

### A New Tiptle.

A popular tiptle at fashionable clubs and elsewhere is tea and champagne. The tea is made in the usual way and ice put in it in a large pitcher, into which a pint of champagne is plunged. It is then poured into glasses and is said to be one of the best hot weather drinks ever gotten up. Chauncey Depew is said to have got it from the prince of Wales and introduced it into this country.

### Called Down.

He was saying all sorts of soft things to her. "Sir!" she exclaimed, with sudden indignation. "Oh, I beg your pardon," he replied, hastily. "I meant nothing by it." "That's just what I don't like, sir. What I want to hear is something you mean."

### Inspiration.

She—Does inspiration come to you at any particular time? Mr. Scribner (who writes)—Yes, it usually comes with the bills, about the first of the month.—Life.

## REBECCA FREAM'S JEST.

Gets a Glass of Beer from a Saloon and Offers It to a Policeman.

Miss Rebecca Fream, the east-side crusader, and two men and two women were out from 1 a. m. until 6 p. m. yesterday for the purpose of looking for a young woman who had written them threatening self-destruction. Incidentally they observed how the excise law was being enforced, says New York World.

"We found many saloons open," said Miss Fream yesterday, "and seeing a policeman in front of a place I went in and brought him out a glass of beer. He was astonished, and at that moment one of the saloon-keeper's friends attempted to take the glass of beer from my hand. He called me a busybody and I let him have the full contents of the glass right in his face. I will get out a warrant for the saloon-keeper to-day."

Miss Fream and her friends did not find the young woman they were looking for, although they kept up the search all day.

### Did It for Pay Only.

A witty and popular New York clergyman, whom everybody knows by reputation, had a laughable experience recently. One Sunday not long ago he was going up the steps of his Fifth avenue church, when he was asked by an old lady (who, of course, did not know him) to help her up the steps. With his usual courtly grace he complied with her request. On reaching the top steps she halted, breathlessly, and asked him who was going to preach that day. "Rev. Mr. Blank," he replied, giving his own name. "Oh, Lord!" exclaimed the old lady; "help me down again. I'd rather listen to a man sharpening a saw. Please help me down again. I reckon I won't go in." The clergyman smiled and gently assisted her down the stairs again, remarking as he reached the sidewalk: "I wouldn't go in either, if I wasn't paid for it."

### Cause and Effect.

"Oh, my!" cried the woman who was reading the paper. "Here's the ship Golden Eagle arrives at New York from Africa, and they find several large snakes in her hold. How strange." "I'd like to know what you'd expect," retorted the president of the temperance society. "Isn't that the ship that sailed for Africa last season with a cargo of rum?"—New York Recorder.

### The Modern Beauty.

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Liquid Laxative, Syrup of Figs.

### Possibility of Roosters.

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